

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART I—Section 1
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 162] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1962/ASVINA 2, 1884

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 24th September 1962

SUBJECT:—*Incentives against exports of Pencils under the Export Promotion Scheme.*

No. 127-ITC(PN)/62.—Attention is invited to S. No. 9 of Annexure III of Appendix 23 to the current Red Book.

2. It has been decided that the total entitlement against exports of pencils would be 100 per cent and it would be distributed at 80 per cent for Woodslats and 20 per cent for other items. As such the entries under column No. 6 of S. No. 9 of Annexure III of Appendix 23 may be amended to read as "2" in both the places instead of "1½".

SUBJECT:—*Policy for licensing of artsilk yarn, etc., under the Export Promotion Scheme for artsilk hosiery goods and other non-fabrics artsilk Textile Items.*

No. 128-ITC(PN)/62.—Reference is invited to Public Notice No. 115-ITC(PN)/61, dated the 9th October 1961 as amended from time to time, regarding licensing of art-silk yarn, etc., under the Export Promotion Scheme for Art-Silk fabrics. With a view to stimulating the exports of artsilk hosiery goods and items like Rayon Fringes, Embroidery thread, Braided threads, Cords, Twines, Ribbons, tapes, shoe-laces, woven labels, watch straps, etc., manufactured entirely from rayon and/or synthetic yarn, it has now been decided to grant to actual manufacturers/exporters of artsilk hosiery goods and other items, import licences under the Export Promotion Scheme, for the import of permissible varieties of artsilk yarn upto 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value of goods exported by them on or from the 1st July 1962 or as per the schedule of international prices of corresponding goods worked out by the Textile Commissioner, whichever is lower. The various items will be classified as under:—

Group I:—Artsilk/Synthetic yarn Hosiery.

Group II:—Woven Ribbons, Tapes, Labels, Watch Straps and belts.

Group III:—Fringes, braided threads and cords, Embroidery thread, shoe-laces, twines, fishing nets, ropes, braided watch straps and belts.

Group IV:—Any other items of non-fabric artsilk or other synthetic fibre manufacture as may be approved by the Textile Commissioner.

2. The import licences will be subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) 10 per cent of the face value of each licence may be utilised for the import of permissible types of spare parts of machinery required for the manufacture of the exported goods.
- (ii) Exported goods would have to be inspected prior to shipment by the Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras.
- (iii) The licence holder should utilise the artsilk/synthetic yarn imported against the import licences thus issued under the scheme for their own consumption and in no case they should sell the same.
- (iv) The licences issued for the import of artsilk yarn under the above provision may be utilised for the import of synthetic yarn.

3. It has also been decided to grant import licences under the Scheme for the import of such coal-tar dyes and textile chemicals as may be notified by the Textile Commissioner from time to time as under:—

- (i) *Exporters including manufacturer-exporters.*—2 per cent of the entitlement earned under the scheme as determined *vide* para No. 1.
- (ii) *Processors.*—2 per cent of the entitlement earned under the Scheme (as determined *vide* para No. 1).

4.B.—(a) All manufacturers including manufacturers, exporters, and processors intending to claim import licences for coal-tar dyes should get themselves registered with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(b) If any party performs more than one of the above functions then they will be entitled to claim licences equal to those admissible under the respective category whether manufacturer, processor or exporter.

(c) Exporters including manufacturer-exporters of artsilk hosiery and other goods will be allowed to sell the coal-tar dyes and chemicals imported in the above manner to any unit of the Textile Industry (*viz.* Cotton, Artsilk or Wool) which is a manufacturer or a processor.

4. 30 per cent of the entitlement for artsilk yarn earned under the Scheme shall have to be surrendered compulsorily by each manufacturer-exporter for the import of rayon grade wood pulp by the spinners of indigenous artsilk yarn. The surrender of entitlement shall apply to artsilk yarn only and not to the import entitlement for dyes and chemicals admissible under the Scheme. In return for the surrender of entitlement, the manufacturer-exporters will be entitled to receive 0.75 lb. of indigenous artsilk yarn for every one Rupee of entitlement surrendered at the prices to be fixed by the Textile Commissioner from time to time.

5. Exports to Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and the former Portuguese Possessions in India will not be taken in account for determining the amount upto which import licences will be granted.

6. Exports to Afghanistan will, however, qualify for the grant of import licences for artsilk yarn and permissible varieties of coal-tar dyes and chemicals only from countries having special arrangements for payment in Rupees and against payment in Rupees. These import licences will not be revalidated for import from General Currency areas under any circumstances.

7. Exports against payment in Rupees to countries with which special arrangements exist would be taken into account for the grant of import licences provided the imports are made from countries having special arrangements for payment in Rupees and against payment in Rupees. These import licences will not be revalidated for import from General Currency areas under any circumstances.

8. Import licences will be granted only once in a month on the basis of the export effected in the preceding month. Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay will be the authority to issue relevant import licences and no other licensing authorities will entertain applications for the grant of import licences under the Scheme.

SUBJECT:—Import policy for Newsprint (White printing paper excluding laid marked paper which contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre contents)—S. No. 44/V for the year April 1962—March 1963.

No. 129-ITC(PN)/62.—Attention of the actual users of Newsprint is invited to the import policy of newsprint announced in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Public Notice No. 92-ITC(PN)/62, dated 30th July 1962.

2. On a review of the position, it has been decided that remarks (3) and (9) against S. No. 44/V in Annexure to Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Public Notice No. 92-ITC(PN)/62, dated 30th July 1962 may be substituted by the following:—

Remark (3):

The eligibility for newsprint for each publication will be determined in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, on the basis of page area, average number of pages published during 1957 or the average number of pages published during April 1961—March 1962 whichever is less, regularity of publication and the permitted average circulation during the year April 1961—March 1962. On the basis of the total eligible quota thus calculated for the licensing period April 1962—March 1963, a cut of 2½ per cent will be imposed in the case of those actual users of newsprint whose eligibility during the period of one year is 100 tonnes and above allowing for marginal adjustments. After the imposition of the cut on the total eligible quota, the remaining quantity will be made available to the extent of 25 per cent from indigenous newsprint manufactured by Nepa Mills and the balance of 75 per cent will be met from imported newsprint. Neither the 2½ per cent cut nor the supply of Nepa newsprint will apply to actual users of newsprint whose eligibility during the period (one year) is less than 100 tonnes. The requirements of these actual users will be met entirely from imported newsprint. Separate applications for allocation of Nepa newsprint may be addressed to the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

N.B.—Publications include dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies and other periodicals using newsprint.

Remark (9):

Regarding the allotment of newsprint to new publications, it would not be possible, on account of foreign exchange stringency, to allot any quantity of newsprint to new publications. Allotment of newsprint will, however, be made in the case of new publications for not more than 10,000 copies on the basis of 8.57 pages per publishing day and no additional newsprint for any increase in circulation will be allowed for one year from the date of their commencement.

During the first three months the new newspapers will be allotted Nepa Newsprint only. As a concession to the new newspapers, the allotment of newsprint would comprise of 50 per cent Nepa and 50 per cent imported during the first three months. During the remaining portion of the current licensing period, the publishers will be allotted the imported newsprint subject to the percentage of Nepa entitlement as provided for in remark (3) as amended above after adjusting the quantity of imported newsprint allowed to them during the first three months from the commencement of the publication.

3. It has also been decided that the existing daily newspapers which are publishing less than an average 8.57 pages per publishing day will, on application, be allowed to increase the number of pages upto a maximum of 8.57 pages per publishing day.

4. The actual users of newsprint are requested to furnish the figures of circulation during April 1961—March 1962 duly certified by the Chartered Accountant to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi by the 15th October, 1962 to enable him to determine the eligibility of quota for newsprint on the revised basis and make adjustments in the quantities already licensed accordingly.

K. T. SATARAWALA,
Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

